

# THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

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## Revival of Business.

The democrats have all through the campaign just closed, laughed at the idea that a return to the protective tariff policy could cause a business revival. And yet such was the fact. The mere assurance that protection will again become our national policy has sufficed to set the wheels humming and to loosen money matters immensely. "Where do you find out that factories are reopening?" asks a democratic friend. "Do republican newspapers say so?" Yes, and democratic newspapers likewise convey the same information. But it is not necessary to accept any newspaper stories in this matter; correspondents might overdraw the facts. Let us see what the great commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. said last Saturday in the weekly Review of Trade:

"No doubt that the brighter day is dawning, and it is the common remark that never before has business shown so great a change for the better within a single week. Dispatches telling of about 500 establishments, which have been opened, to have materially enlarged their force, give only part of the facts, for throughout the country the gain has been surprising, even to the most hopeful. "It is not mere speculation or hope which lights the fires and starts the wheels, for orders which have been accumulating for months with the necessary replenishment of dealers' stocks now greatly reduced, would employ the whole producing forces for a time, and the increase in the number of hands at work means an increase in purchases for consumption."

This summary of the situation is surely not gotten up for political purposes. It is a portrayal of the actual business condition.

Dun & Co. further remark the fact that the price of wheat has advanced 6 cents within the week, 10 cents in two weeks, and 24 cents since early in September, being now at the highest point since June, 1892. Bradstreet's agency conveys similar cheering intelligence in its report of the grain trade and in its review of the stock markets, where is noted a sharp upward tendency in prices of American securities.

It is now in order for our democratic friends to attribute the business improvement to some other cause than the defeat of their twin policies of free trade and free silver. But it is a hard thing for them to argue against the fact that the arrival of democratic ascendancy and business depression were coincident, and the other fact that the arrival of republican success and the revival of business are likewise coincident.

"Never before has business shown so great a change for the better within a single week," is the testimony of R. G. Dun & Co., and that week the one succeeding republican success at the polls. There is nothing under the sun to which this sudden revival can be attributed except to the result of the election.

## A Comparison.

Some of the popocrats of Van Buren County are congratulating themselves on what they are pleased to call the republican loss in this county as compared with the last preceding presidential year, but really there is no foundation for any such claim.

Four years ago, Gov. Rich had an actual majority over all opposition of 531 votes; this year, Pingree's majority over all the other gubernatorial candidates is 512, representing an apparent loss of but 19 votes. Congressman Thomas, in 1892, had an absolute majority over his opponents of 505 votes; Mr. Hamilt on had a majority of 544 votes, an apparent republican gain of 39 votes. Four years ago Garvelink for state senator had a majority of 571 votes; this year Merriman has a majority of 593 votes, a republican gain of 22 votes. In 1892 Wildey for representative had a majority of 326; in 1896 Phillips majority is 513, a republican gain 187 votes. The vote on the county ticket four years since compared with the vote of Nov. 3 shows the following majorities: Judge of probate, Heckert 335, Johnson 449; sheriff, Thomas 566, Lamberson 349; county clerk, Squier 616, Buck 656; register of deeds, Tyner 592, Harvey 571; county treasurer, Wells 567, Mitchell 573; prosecuting attorney, Titus 556, Chandler 374. An examination of

the foregoing figures disclose the fact that the absolute republican majority in Van Buren County is practically the same now as it was in 1892. Some of the republican candidates at the recent election have larger majorities than their predecessors of 1892, while some have smaller, but a lowering for local influences in favor of some and to the detriment of others, the average republican majority is practically the same in 1896 as in 1892, that is to say, something over 500 votes. Again, from another point of view, McKinley received in 1896, in this county, 724 more votes than Harrison received in 1892, and there were 830 more votes cast for Pingree than were cast for Rich four years ago. No, Van Buren republicanism has not deteriorated in quality, nor diminished in quantity.

A STRIKING illustration of the value of labor, when bestowed upon a material like iron, is given by the statement that a bar of iron worth \$5, when manufactured into needles, is worth \$55; into pen knives, about \$3,250; into buttons, \$30,500; and into watch springs, \$255,000. The republican policy of protection would insist that the \$254,995 increase in value from \$5 worth of iron to finished watch springs be given to American manufacturers and American labor, and the lesser increases likewise, in the production of the other commodities. The democratic theory of free trade would sell the foreigner the \$5 worth of iron and buy back from him the \$255,000 worth of watch springs, provided he, by employing cheaper labor, could sell them at a slight percentage less than the American manufacturer. The above illustrates the reason why the NORTHERNER is a protectionist.

What has become of the boy "Coin" and his pretty theory about affinity in price between wheat and silver? The booming wheat market spoils his argument.

## Where?

Oh, where is Willie Boy?  
And Jones and Alford, where?  
And the claims they made,  
And the lungs they frayed,  
And their presidential chair?  
Oh, where is Henry George?  
And Julian Hawthorne, where?  
And the pens they sold,  
And the tales they told,  
And the bosoms they laid bare?  
Where is the London Times?  
And the London Frowns, where?  
And their ominous roars,  
And their cables hot,  
And their most superior air?  
Where are the rabbits' feet?  
And the moonless graveyards, where?  
And the egg that bore  
Financial lore,  
And the fool who put it there?  
All gone like the morning fog,  
When the sun shines warm and bright;  
All vanished away  
For many a day,  
Away in the twilight.

—New York Tribune.

## ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

Strange Domestic Customs Among the Inhabitants of the South Sea.

The first missionaries found the Kingsmill island men wearing little or no clothing and the women clad only in a short grass skirt. There was no marriage rite, though when a man and woman lived together the relationship was respected. Children were treated with kindness, but old people met with but scant consideration. Fishing and canoe making were the chief occupations of the men and making the principal employment of the women, as is the case at the present day.

Nowadays children, until they are 5 years of age, go about in a state of complete nudity, and for several years afterward are clad in exceedingly scant raiment. As they grow older they wear an article of dress called an areedy. This is made of grass or leaves cut into fine strips and tied to a string plaited from human hair and is worn very far down on the hips. A man may and often does wear a woman's clothes, but a single man may not array himself in the areedy of a married woman, for this is tabu.

Children are constantly carried about by their mothers in a manner that can hardly fail to be very uncomfortable for a child. The mother raises it from the ground by one hand and slings it on her side as though it were a sack of flour. As the child is lifted up it spreads out its legs and takes a firm grip of the mother's waist, holding on to her neck with its arms. If it lets go, it falls to the ground—a catastrophe that causes the mother no concern whatever.

When a South sea island mother wishes to chastise her child, she seldom resorts to whips, and alders, of course, she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the child's hair or bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the villages one sees many children having on their bodies scars produced by wounds inflicted by their mothers' teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child, she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill islanders, as it is among the Maoris of New Zealand.—Chautauquan.

Sir Edward Creasy declares that on the result of the battle of Marathon depended "the whole future progress of human civilization."

A single bee cannot collect more than a teaspoonful of honey in an entire season. So say the best authorities on bees and beekeeping.

## Rough on Farmers.

England bought \$1,500,000 worth less flour from the United States during the first half of this year than in the corresponding months of 1895.

# FACTS ABOUT WOOL.

## EXAMINATION OF FREE RAW MATERIAL RESULTS.

Injurious to Woolen Manufacturers and Their Employees—Disastrous Losses to American Sheep Owners—The National Treasury Depleted by \$24,000,000 a Year.

The comparison that has been made by the American Protective Tariff League between the condition of American wage earners this year and in 1892 has brought 105 reports from manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods. These reports show the number of hands employed in these establishments two years after enjoyment of the protection afforded by the McKinley tariff—in July, 1892—and two years after the enjoyment of the great free trade gift of free wool—in July, 1896. The results to labor compare as follows:

No. of con- cerns.	Hands employed.		Amount of wages paid.	
	July, 1892.	July, 1896.	July, 1892.	July, 1896.
105	21,754	11,403	\$623,458	\$273,702
Hands idle in July, 1896—10,221, or almost 50 per cent.				
Wages lost in July, 1896—\$340,000, or over 55 per cent, or at the rate of \$4,106,552 a year in 105 establishments.				
Average monthly wages in July, 1892—\$29.				
Average monthly wages in July, 1896—\$24.				

It appears, then, that the Democratic gift of free wool, which Mr. Bryan advocated and voted for, instead of enabling our woolen manufacturers to "manufacture for a wider market," has contracted by fully one-half the market that they need to possess in 1892, so much so that they have been compelled to discharge almost 50 per cent of their hands, to reduce the average rate of wages by \$5 a month among those who were fortunate enough to retain their jobs and to decrease the total pay rolls of the mills by 56 per cent, at the rate of \$4,196,552 a year in 105 factories.

The reports cover rather more than one-sixth of the total number of the wage earners in the woolen mills in 1890, and also rather more than one-sixth of the total amount of wages paid them in the same year. Therefore, applying our results to the census figures, we find that there were over 60,000 workers in all our woolen mills idle after two years of the free trade in wool experiment; also that the total annual loss of wages aggregated at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year.

But the results are even worse than this, because the effect of the protective tariff of 1890 was to largely increase the number of our woolen mills, to largely increase the number of hands working in the mills and to largely widen the market for our woolen goods. Hence the comparison with 1890 by no means reflects a proper comparison with the total condition of the industry in 1892. It is perfectly safe to say that more than 60,000 woolen workers have been out of employment, owing to the Democratic policy of free trade in wool, which Bryan voted for, and that their loss of wages has been more than at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year. As far as the woolen manufacturers are concerned, we have the following results of their failures:

Time months.	Woolen trade failures.	Liabilities.
1894.....	47	\$1,703,305
1895.....	22	\$2,623,030
1896.....	68	\$5,447,900

Free wool has also reduced the farm value of sheep by \$60,741,529 between the close of 1892 and the beginning of 1896. It has also caused a loss of \$26,000,000 in the annual farm value of our wool product. It has also caused a loss of \$8,227,266 in the annual revenue of the government through the abolition of the protective tariff on wool; also a further loss of \$15,869,855 to the national revenue since 1892 through the abolition of the protective tariff on American manufactured woolen goods, thus making a total loss of upward of \$24,000,000 a year in government revenue. In short, it has resulted in the disastrous loss of millions of dollars to farmers, to manufacturers, to wage earners and to the nation's treasury. We have had more than enough of this free trade experiment.

## Mustn't Play In Our Yard.

"I Don't Want to Play In Your Yard" is a song England never sings. She would like to have all the nations of the earth nothing but one great playground for the benefit of her merchants and manufacturers. Free traders sympathize with England in her desire and would gladly take down all the fences that protect the American yard, if the American people would only let them do it. But the American people rather think that they would like to keep their own yard for themselves. They have seen too many American industries crowded out under the "first step toward free trade," and they want the fences up again.

## Should Make a Beginning.

From 1848 to 1891 Great Britain paid in the way of subsidies and mail pay to her steamers \$197,027,789, while the United States paid in the way of mail payments and help only \$25,546,380—that is to say, \$8 to her \$1 to support her shipping. We cannot cope with England by subsidies at this late day. She is too strongly entrenched and established on the seas. It would take 50 years if we should match our treasury against England's to even catch up or be on an equal footing with her in shipping and as a maritime power.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator, of West Virginia.

## Protect It of Course.

Shall we accept as inevitable our present humiliating and unprofitable position, or shall we use means at command to regain our lost power and prestige on the ocean? Shall we give that protection and encouragement to our shipping interests that other nations give to theirs, and which we freely give to all our other great interests, or shall we, by continued neglect, suffer them to be utterly destroyed?

# DIVIDENDS WERE REDUCED.

Stockholders of American Railroad Shares Have Suffered Severely.

Railroad stockholders—and they are scattered throughout every state in the Union—have recently had as much food for reflection as the railroad hands. The reductions in wages by the companies have been more than equalled by the reduced earnings, the result being reduced dividends, or no dividends, as stockholders know only too well. Take a glance at the number of passengers and the quantity of freight carried during recent years:

Year ending June 30.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried. Tons.
1890.....	402,430,966	636,541,617
1891.....	321,183,996	573,036,823
1892.....	500,058,211	705,555,471
1893.....	568,560,612	745,119,482
1894.....	540,088,199	638,196,533
1895.....	507,421,932	626,701,171

Note the steady and strong growth of business transacted by American railroads between 1890 and 1893 during a period of Republican administration of protection and prosperity. Note also the much more rapid decline during the two subsequent years under a Democratic administration of free trade and adversity. These figures prepare the way for our next exhibit of gross earnings, net income and dividends:

EARNINGS, INCOME AND DIVIDENDS PER MILE OF LINE OPERATED.			
	Earnings.	Net income.	Dividend.
1890.....	\$6,725	\$651	\$574
1891.....	6,800	682	588
1892.....	7,213	714	628
1893.....	7,190	654	606
1894.....	6,100	517	578
1895.....	6,050	516	484

Here, again, the rise under Republicanism is as pleasing as the fall under Democracy is painfully apparent. The earnings of 1895 were considerably less than in 1890. The net income of last year was less than half that of 1890. But the most striking figures are those which compare the amount of dividends paid in 1894 and 1895 with the net income in those two years, the dividends being far in excess of the income. This important feature in railroad financing is especially noted in the report of the interstate commerce commission as follows:

"The dividends declared, it will be observed, are greater than the final net income, from which it appears that the railways of the United States closed the year covered by the report with a deficit from the operations of the year of \$29,845,241, which was, of course, met either by a decrease in the accumulated surplus of previous years or in the creation of current liabilities. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$45,851,294, showing that the railways of the United States have run behind during the two years in question \$75,696,535. Should this continue, either the investments or the credits of railways must disappear."

We feel sorry for the stockholders, among whom are many having their entire money invested in railroad securities. To all such the following summary of operations can hardly be pleasing:

1890.....	1891.....	1892.....	1893.....	1894.....	1895.....
\$12,070,388	13,687,068	14,096,099	8,110,745	\$45,851,294	29,845,241

This result is so strikingly similar to the experience of the national treasury in 1894 and 1895 as to indicate that a Democratic administration has an equally depressing effect upon both our national finances and our national railroad finances.

## Results of Free Trade.

Nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms. We find poverty and misery. What does it mean? It means more than I can describe and more than I will attempt to describe, and as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and misery. In fact, in looking at the past to me it is a melancholy thing to look at; there is much of it which excites in me not astonishment but horror. The fact is, there passed before my eyes a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families—fathers, mothers, children—passing, ghastly, sorrow stricken, in never ending procession from their cradles to their graves.—John Bright.

## Fostered by Free Trade.

A dispatch in the New York Tribune from Providence stated that both branches of the city council of that city had passed a resolution asking from the legislature power to devote \$150,000 "to provide work for the unemployed." It is the same old story which we have heard over and over again since the triumph of the free trade party in 1892. Who ever heard of the need of such a resolution before that? The organization of societies for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed is the one new enterprise which owes its existence to the breaking down of our protective tariff system and the establishment of partial free trade. It is the one enterprise which a protective tariff will not foster, but will kill.

## The Question For Legislation.

The tariff is the controlling question for wise and conservative legislation. The reversal of the tariff policy of the government, in my judgment, brought about the unfortunate conditions in our financial operations which heretofore did not manifest itself under Republican legislation.—Hon. Robert J. Gamble, M. C., of South Dakota.

## Lumber Trade Failures.

Five months.	Number.	Liabilities.
1894.....	254	\$5,177,458
1895.....	212	\$3,221,209
1896.....	305	14,047,884

The free traders should be proud of this record of the benefits of free raw material, the effects of which are so manifest in our second year's experience with free lumber.

# Beautiful Dolls FREE.



Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

## How To Get Them.

Cut from five outside wrappers of None Such Mince Meat the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

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DRESS CUTTING,  
Requiring but three Measures.

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Opaque Window Shades, best spring fixtures, 25c.  
Curtain Poles, complete, 19c.  
50c Table Linen, 36c.  
\$2.00 Napkins, \$1.45 doz.  
A good Linen Toweling 5c.  
\$1.00 Corsets 58c.  
Double fold Suitings 12½c.  
Illuminated Suitings 12½c.  
50 inch All Wool Dress Flannels 29c.  
46 inch All Wool Imported Serge 39c.  
36 inch All Wool Imported Serge 22c.  
Ladies' 15c Seamless Hose 8c.  
Child's 10c assorted Hose 4c.  
Ladies' latest Capes and Jackets \$2.75 and up.  
Ladies' out of date Cloaks 98c and up.

Ladies' Shoes 98c and up.  
Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes \$1.98.  
Gold framed Spectacles 48c.  
Nickel " 10c.  
Butter Milk Toilet Soap 3c.  
Best Tar " 5c.  
3 bars Lenox Soap for 10c.  
2 bars Red Star Soap for 5c.  
Very best 50c Tea 39c.  
2400 best Parlor Matches 10c.  
Best Cooking Soda 4c.  
2lb pack'g best Rolled Oats 5c.  
Cork lined wood Faucets 4c.  
Best Ginger Snaps 6c.  
50 extra good Cigars 90c.  
5c Pencil Tablets 2c.  
10c Ink Tablets 4c.  
1 bottle Ink or Mucilage 3c.  
Rubber Tip Lead Pencils 1c.  
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, special values, 25c and up.  
Unapproachable bargains in all departments.  
Millinery department is turning out Tam O'Shanter hats at 35c and up.

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